HALF USUAL PRICES.

This "MIDSUMMER CLOSING-OUT SALY" of ours had been the much-talked about local shoe event during July. It shall prove a regular K ondyke gold field during August to all economical shoe buyers, owing to still further price re-

For this week we're going to make special inroads into our very finest shoes—and there are none better than ours in America—but these prices are but half of what you have to pay for same qualities at other stores. These shoes include summer weights and shoes suitable f r early fall wear—and you'd do well to lay in a few pairs at these prices.

Men's \$5 Shoes.

tate Kid Laced Shors on

Weiling on or Monarch

Fine \$3 Shoes.

Splendid \$2.50

Tan Shoes.

French Cair Laced-made by one of the best known makers of fine work-doutise and stagle soles-wettangton, known or WEEK pointed fore-mass chicks-

Men's \$3.50 Shoes.

Patent Leather Oxfords, THIS with Vict Kid backs, WEEK

pointed toes—those popular "Paris" toe, cair, hand-sewed, inced and gatters... \$2.35

Men's \$3 Mabogany fine THIS

Liced Shoes and Boys' \$1.95 kul, hand-made Coin Toe WEEK

Men's Russia Leather- WEEK

stylish faced—Boys' brown Vici Rid—soft yet service. \$1.65

\$2.00 Low Shoes.

Boys hand-sewed brown and black Rid Uxfords, intest styles, all sizes and wid he. Men's hand-sewed turn-sole Uxfords and Ro-

meo Suppers, black or

Ladies' \$4 Boots.

Ladies' \$3.50 Oxfords.

id-sewet, turnaole, pat- THIS ner, and thest black WEEK and brown kid Oxfords and \$2.35 dulets—low, medium or \$2.35

Ladies' \$3 Tan Oxfords.

vervely soft kid-on the WEEK new "English" so-called building toe-only 75 pairs \$1.95

Ladies' \$2.50 Oxford Ties.

Bee "Everbright" Kid- THIS black of rich dark brown- WEEK black of rich dark brown hand-sewed, welted Oxford Thes, on the coin of needle \$1.65

Ladies' Irish

69c.

Linen Oxfords. normiest styles to be not at \$2.50-white belk-worked WEEK \$1.37 with pretty brown kid tips

95c. Ladies and Misses' black and tan kid \$1 Oxford Tres.

39c. Men's and Boys' gray Boys 75c. grade Tenand brown duck dura- his Suppers, with ble Bleycle Shors. leather Insoles.

WEEK

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

930 and 932 7th St. 1914 and 1916 Pennsylvania Ave. 233 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

\$

All Want the National Educators to Meet in Washington.

COMMITTEE BARD AT WORK

Every Prospect That the Great Gathering Will Be Held in This City-Money Wanted for Entertainment Expenses-A Circular to Citizens-Low Rates Promised.

The various committees charged with the duty of mating the preliminary arrangements for the coming here of the National Educational Association next July met yes terday at the rooms of the Board of Trade. transacted a good deal of business and adjourned to meet again at the same place, 1:30 p. m. next Saturday.

Col. H. S. Bloomt presided, Mr. Arthur O'Nelli being secretary.

Those in attendance were Cd. Blount and Mrs. O'Neill, Supt. Powell, Mrs. Sara | with hundreds of colored fanterns hung Spencer, Miss A. T. Smith, Marcus Baker, Archibald Greenlees, Thomas W. Smith and A. T. Stewart.

As perctofore stated, the Commissioners have invited this association here and there are reasons to believe that the officers of the society would prefer Washington to any other city in the Union for the coming meeting. Indeed, it has been urged by some educators that Washington ould be the annual meeting place of all associations of the breadth, scope and use-

Mrs. Sura A. Speucer during the meeting gesternsy made some remarks of a prac-tical nature, tending to show not only the cational but material benefits of such a meeting as the proposed one in this Buffalo, Minneapolis and other cities have been materially benefited. it being estimated that the money spent by the association and interested friends at any city amounts to nearly \$1,000,000

As noted previously, the citizens of Washington are making a big effort to be able to entertain the association should it come here. Washington delegates to the recent convention of the association were able yesterday to give some very prac-Coal information as to how these me are run and their approximate cost-From the remarks made by these dele gates it will be necessary to raise about \$10,000, which will be an ample guaran-tee fund that Washington will do as well as any other city in which the meetings

Col. Bount made a partial report for ittee, having had read letters from nearly all the proprietors in town, making reasonable rates and offering unusual accommodations for committee

Superintendent Powell, of the public schools, made a very thorough report on halls for the proposed meeting. Conven-

theaters were heard from, giving liberal

Mr. Greenlees also made a report on transportation. He read for the information of the members some correspondence between Baltimore and Ohio officials and others relating to a proposed rate of one fare. The correspondence so far indicates that the railroads will meet the committee half way. A letter was also read from Mr. J. M. Shriver, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Mr. S. B. Hege, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, indicating that all the compo nents of the trunk lines will enter into this agreement for low rates. Information was also received from the secretary of the association and from Mr. Lane, su perintendent of the Chicago public schools, member of the association, indicating that the association will undoubtedly come

It was determined by the finance comnittee to prepare a circular letter presenting the subject of the visit of this convention to the people of the city. It is not doubted that the subscriptions, when asked, will soon equal the amount considered to be necessary.

PLEASANT LAWN FETE.

Ladies of St. Matthew's Guild Raise Considerable Funds.

The ledies of St. Matthew's Guild gave lawn party Thursdaynighton the grounds of Mr. Robert Brooke's beautiful residence near Seat Pleasant. The place glowed from every available bush and branch and stiedding a mellow light over the scenof the festivities.

A dozen booths were placed beneath the trees, at which everything, from lemonade to silver spoons, was offered for sale. A number of Washingtonians attended the event and liberally assisted the guild in its endeavors to raise a fund. The principal interest centered in the contest for a ring. Miss Lillie Collins turned in the greatest number of votes and was announced winner.

mittee in charge included the Misses Lillian and Belle Collins, Pearl Cox and Alice Cox, the president of the guild. Over \$100 was raised by the affair.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY. Butcher Botts Sustains Painful Cuts

E. L. Botts, seventy years old, a butcher living on Twenty-second street near O street, was injured in a runa way on Missouri avenue yesterday afternoon. His horse took fright near the Peace monument and dashed down the street and finally ran into the iron fence surrounding the Betanical Gardens near First street. The aged man was thrown from his wagon and sustained several painful cuts and

The animal was captured by a colored man at Pennsylvania avenue and Second street. Mr. Botts was picked up and carried to his home. It is not thought that his injuries are serious

Thefts Reported to the Police. John A. Herron yesterday reported at last his pockets were picked by an un-known thief, he could not say where, and a gold hunting case watch and chain were siden. Typ Bidgeway, of No. 513 Eleventh street southeast, reported today that about 7:30 last night his house had been entered

COMMERCE IN PANAMERICA

Expansion Policy Mapped Out by Bureau of American Republics.

TARIFF ACT IN MANY TONGUES

Frade Topics Discussed by Director Smith-Promising Outlook for the Increase of Trade in the Latin American Countries-Ca-Operation of Business Men Necessary.

There is an air of new life and industry about the Bureau of American Republics, even in the oppressive atmosphere of midsummer. The splendid publication whose compilation began nearly seven years ago. "The Code of Commercial Nomenclature." which includes more than 28,000 words and terms used in South and Central American trade, is pearing a successful corneletion. The Spanish-English and Portugese-English, volumes 2 and 3, have already been issued by Mr. Joseph P. Smith, the new director, and a revised edition of the English-Spanish-Portuguese part, vclume 1.1s now in press and will be ready for distribution on September 1. The work will undoubtedly be promptly recognized by all the countries of the American International Union as the standard and official guide in making bills of lading, invoices and other important trade papers. Although the tariff bill has been in operation for less than four days the boreau has ready for distribution copies of the bill in four languages-English, French, Spanish and Portugese and is busy send-ing them to the South and Central American countries, where there is a large demand for them. There is also a demand for the law printed in foreign languages in this country, and the bureau is filling nerous orders for them.

Mr. Smith, the director of the bureau, also has in preparation two valuable new handtooks, and hopes to have them ready for delivery within a few weeks. These are on Hawaii and Alaska. At this time, when the excitement over the Klondike region is so great, there have been many inquiries about Alaska, and the Issuing of the handbook on Alaska will not only answer these questions, but give much valsable information about the entire Terri-

Director Smith, in an interview about the new tariff as it affected the work of the bureau, said that it was naturally a subject to which he had given some thought. out that he disliked to appear as airing his personal opinions on any matter. " am too new in the business," said he, "to save grasped the details of so important a subject, but I have no objection to giving my views of the importance of the work of this bureau, if you think the readers of The Washington Times will be at all in terested in them. We are making good progress, and I am both inspired by the opportunities for good service to the people of Pan America and the encouragement we meet on every hand." "What is the policy you have mapped

Well. I could hardly claim originality in that regard, but on taking charge of the bureau, I became satisfied, at once that the proper course to pursue for the successful development of its work was to adhere closely to the wise recomdations of the international American conference, popularly known as the Pan American Congress, which created it is 1890, and to the general policy since outlined by, the executive committee representing the United States and the eighteen other governments that are parties to the international union. The oference, it will be recalled, owes its inception, inspiration, and much of its wonderful success to James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, who justly attached of cluser commercial and fraternal relations among the republics of the American hemisphere. Mr. Blaine believed that the policy of reciprocity was the necessary complement of a protective tariff; and that such reciprocity would reap for us the largest results in the Latin American countries producing food supplies and ray materials which we need, and having no manufactures to send us to enter into ompetition with our own. He regarded the countries to the south of us as on natural markets, and believed that fuller and freer intercourse with them would sult in securing to us a large share of the trade which, for many years, has been so profitable to Europeans.

What do you think of the outlook?" "It is most promising; trade in Pan America is greatly on the increase. The perations of the bureau in the past have adoubtedly been productive of much good. but the measure of success achieved has been more in the direction of pointing out what might be accomplished in th than in obtaining for us a great and striking increase of trade. The time has now come, in my opinion, when the burgan can be made immediately and manufacturers and exporters but to the business interests of all the countries con-cerned. It should be remembered that until a very recent period the industries of the United States have been content with the home market, and the recent tariff legislation will probably have the effect of securing the control of the home mar-ket more exclusively to them, than here-

"But the great increase in the productive canacity of our manufactories has resulted in the creation of a surplus of goods beyond the requirements of our consumers, which must be disposed of in foreign markets. It is more than likely that this increase of production will continue, and that the ecessity for larger outlets for our trade will become more and more pressing as time goes on. Five years ago we were of the Latin American countries, but that interest is not to be compared with the present attitude of our manufacturers upon this subject."

"Is there any chance of increasing trade down there?" "In my opinion, the opportunities are exceptionally good. The people in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies appear to be quite as anxious to trade with us as we are to trade with them. The recent visit to this country of commercial delegates from the Latin American countries to the Philadelphia cums demonstrates not only that our people appreciate the market which is to southern countries, but that those countries portance of directing their trade toward

evidences of a firm determination to sup-

FISEN MANN'S

almost away.

Now 121/2 C

Now 25c Balance of our 12 1-2c. and 15c. ORGANDIES,

Now 5c

Now 4%c 100 pieces best AMOSKEAG GINGHAMS. Worth Sc.

Now 378C

Now 19c

Now 9c

100 dozen CHILDREN'S RIBRED HOSE, the 10 and 120 grades. Now bc.

Now 25c

Now 39c

Now 89c

One lot LINEN CRASH SKIRTS.

One lot of PLAIN BLACK BRIL LIANTINE SKIRTS, with all lot ter. Were 34.

Now \$1.98 One lot of PILLOW CASES, extra full sizes. Were 121-2c.

Now 64c Une lot of LAWN and PERCALE WHAPPERS. Were 75c. and \$1.

Now 39c One lot of CHILDRENS PER-CALE and BATISTE DRESSES. Were 25c. and 35c.

EISENMANN'S,

806 7th St. N. W.

to assist in every possible way their political and material development. While it is true that there is no sentiment in trade, it is equally certain that countries often find their material interests involved in closer, if not identical relations with a friendly nation, always ready to extend a helping hand and having ideas of progress and development in close sympathy with their own. While every of the Latin American republics ha its own individuality distinctly marked. and is an independent power, proud of its dignity and bonorable traditions, there can be no question that each looks to the United States as a source of inspiration and encouragement in its own efforts to advance along the line of modern prog-

The United States undoubtedly occupies the front rank in material development and in the application of inventions to the manifold uses of scientific industry, but the Latin American Republics have reason to fear comparison in what they have already accomplished, if we but consider for an instant the many obstacles created by the heritage left them of the long abuses of European control. Their emancipation from Spanish dominion was in itself an immense achievement, as creditable to them as our own accession within less than three-quarters of a century they have approached the same goal oward which we had been tending under the freer play of the Anglo Saxon political system for a century or more before. They are all making wonderful strides in the great march of civilization and develop-

What is the work you have especially in

own satisfaction." replied the director, "in a single sentence. It is to boom American interests everywhere. What matters this together as we naturally ought to do. The thing that should occupy our attention is to get about doing it a speedily as possible. The spirit that animated Biame, the greatest constructive statesman of his time, that of promoting a cordial co-operation among all the American republics, carefully assigning to each its full share of activity and control, is surely the wisest and broadest

policy that could be adopted. to expand the markets for United States products, but to open the way, if pos-sible, for the fullest trade benefits to all countries interested. This is what reciprocity means in our vocabulary, and to my mind, the more such reciprocity there is the letter. What we wish to do is to show justihow tradecan be increased; how the industries of each country can be stimulated, and how the transportation

REBUILDING SALE

givinggoods

We have to do it. It is no we have to do it. It is no use having the goods spoilt with the dust and dirt. We would rather give you the henefit of it, and sell the goods at half their cost. Lay in a stock. You will save heaps of money at such prices as these.

50 dozen BOYS PERCALE WAISTS. Were 250.

150 BOYS COLORED BLOUSES, Were 50c.

50 pieces WHITE CHECKED

Balance of our 39c MEN'S BAL-BRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAW-

150 dozen MENS SOCKS, black or tan. Worth 10c. Now 5c

Une lot of hundered PERCALE WAISTS. Were 75c.

One lot laundered BATISTE WAISTS, with separate white col-

One lot of BRILLIANTINE

Now 59c

Now 15c

1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

hope of an uninterrupted exchange on a basis of mutual advantage."

was asked.

ready response.

Women's \$3 and \$3.50 Russet Oxfords,

48 cents.

Crocker's Shoes Shined Free 939 Pa. Ave.

ELECTRIC FANS STIR COOLING BREEZES.

Monday morning at opening time our bargain table will be filled with about 30 pairs of Women's Russet Oxfords-sizes 1, 1%, 2, 2% and 3 in narrow widths.

First comers get their choice of these \$3 and \$3.50 Oxford Ties for 48 cents. Worth starting early to come after.

Men's \$5 Shoes.

\$1.98 24 pairs of Men's Onting Shoes, in Russin calf and white canvas, hand sewed. Broken

sizes; niways sell at 25.

For \$1.98 For.....\$2.29

for SB.

Jenness Miller Oxfords, Men's \$3 Oxfords, \$2.29 \$4.00

Men's dark brown Russia calf. Ther never change; hydenically perfect; comfortable. In moset and black. You'd pay \$8 for shoes made to order like them and still not get that perfection which makes Jenness Miller Oxfords world renowned. Oxfords, new toe, H , S, & H. make; nearly all sizes. Sold

For \$4.00

Watch Monday's "Star" for Bargains in Children's

CROCKER'S, 939 PA. AVE. Shoes Shined Free.

Summer Shoes.

nication, such as the postal service, land and o can telegraph, etc., may be con-stantly improved, enlarged and cheapened. Above all the bereas will aim to make all these countries well known to each other. It is not to the real or permanent interests of any of them that inisleading indiscourats, however gliftering, should he heldout, but all of them have certain solid advantages of their own and certain products which can be exchanged among such information cannot be too attractively presented or broadly disseminated."

"Does the bureau have anything to do with the politics of other countries?" "Nothing at all; nor with politics in this ness for every country in the union and very business man of every country. The oureau is primarily commercial in character; but, in my opinion, it has also a tried to describe, it seemed to me the high mission in this, that, without conrning itself with the political relations the different countries, it will inevitably, in promoting trade among them, bring about a better comprehension and more cordial appreciation on all sides. Commerce, after all, is the great pacificator. The mission of diplomacy is no longer articles exported and imported, the tariff the mere conservation of peace by treaties and customs laws, transportation facilities or bargains, but the promotion of trade by honest interchange of profitable business. Men who are thrown together daily in business intercourse contract friends which are the surest guarantee against serious quarrels. It is the same with nations, especially when their commercial transactions involve no question of rivalry: A keen commercial competition is sure to breed trouble sooner or later between countries. Not only have we nothing of this sort to fear in the relations of the re publics of the western hemisphere, but, on the contrary, every commercial as well as every political reason encourages the

"And we can beat the world in getting this American trade," added Mr. Smith "A giance at the map of the world will America, the West Indies and the northern part of South America are so direct, so easily controlled and developed, that one of the first results of a revival of American shipping would seem to be the dot ting of the Caribbean Sea with ships flying the Stars and Stripes. The Atlantic seaboard of South America is more closely related to Europe geographically, but the no serious difficulty is to be found on that score in the development of intercontinental trade. By the building of one or more canals across the Isthmus of l'anama the west coast of South America would be placed within easy reach. ought to be done under the present Administration and I believe it will be." "But do the people down there want to

have such close relations with us?" he "Why, most assuredly they do; they are our neighbors and friends. It seems to me, therefore, that natural conditions as well as those which spring from similarity of political institutions and political ncies, offer a sound guarantee that the indefintie expansion of trade between the varous American republics, conducted on lines substantially similar to those on which We have so successfully developed the internal trade of the States of the Union, is not a visionary expectation. Indeed, I am happy to say that these ideas, so far as I am informed, are fully shared by the leading thinkers of Latin-American coun tries, and that the efforts which are be ing made by our merchants and manu factorers will meet everywhere with

"South Americans recognize the fact that they have a great market in this country for their products, and they say that if they have been backward in the past in taking our goods it is due not to any dis-inclination on their part to buy from us. but to the fact that, until quite recently, they were in ignorance of what we did manufacture, and because we did not manu goods on terms at which they could afford wares, we restricted ourselves to comparatively few articles, and these were not manufactured especially to meet their needs,

been manufactured to suit the very dif-ferant demands of the United Statesmarket They may that now that we have seriously entered upon the export trade and are many facturing expressly for it, they have no doubt that they will purchase so literally from us as to insure return cargoes from

the United States for vessels which already bring to us large consignments of their coffee, fruits, and other products."
"What is the best way of getting peo-

ple interested in your work?" "Why, the good, old, simple way of compiling and diffusing valuable mercial information. The way to build up sentiment among intelligent people for any good cause is to let them be fully and properly informed, not deceived or mislead by erroneous stories, calculate to arouse prejudices and spitework. view of the condition of affairs I have provide not only our own exporters, but the business men of all these countries. with the latest and most reliable information as to the resources, the manufactures and the volume of commerce of every country in the union, and specifying the and lists of leading business houses in all of the American Republics, viz; gentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Para-guay, Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, United States (including Alaska and Ha waii), Uruguay, Venezuela, West Indies and the European dependencies in Central and South America. In other words, such commercial information of practical value would enable business men to proceed in-

telligently in the work of developing trade "This compilation is now well advanced. and will be published by the boreau under the title of The Commercial Directory of the American Republics, within the next few months. Besides this, the Monthly Bulletin of the bureau has been greatly show that the recognition relations of the United States with Mexico, Central of making it a valuable means of connumeration among the business interests

of all the countries involved." What is the greatest need in your

work?" asked The Times. "The cordial co-operation and support of the intelligent, enterprising, energetic, and progressive business men of the United States," concluded Mr. Smith "and this I confidently believe I will heartily receive. Of course, no bureau, however wide the suspe of its operations, or how efficient its machinery, can hope to do more than to facilitate, and perhaps in some measure to direct, a great inter

"There are many large questions incareful study on the part of the co mercial interests concerned and the cooperation of the various governments But, unquestionably, the bureau can do much in the way of pointing out obstacles to be removed and opportunities to be developed. My object will be to make of it a living force, adapting itself to present seds and possibilities of intercontinental trade."

Secretary Long's Summer Tour. Secretary Long left the city Friday might

or a vacation that will extend through August. He went by rall to New York, where he will toard the dispatch heat Dolphin and go direct to New London-Monday be will inspect the naval station there and will then proceed to Newport and on Tuesday inspect the war college After a cruise along the coast of Maine l will go to his home in Massachusetts and remain there for the balance of the month

Appointed Deputy Consul. Waldeman P. Leonbard, of Cincinnati, has been appointed deputy consul to Hamburg. He will go with Dr. Pitcairn, who

Hoban's New Ladies' Cafe. Right in the heart of the shopping dis trict-next to Baum's and Lansburgh's dry goods stores - it offers all the conveniences of a home to ladies shopping. Elegantly furnished dining-rooms. Special ladies lunch from 12 to 3 daily for 25c. 1t

Sealer of Weights and Measures Is Summarily Dismissed.

PRAISED, THEN DISCHARGED

"Good of the Service" Given as the Cause-Eulogistic Letters From Commissioners Apparently Do Not Count-Removed to Make Way for Hanna's Man, Says the Victim.

As has been predicted in The Times, Gen. Bond, scaler of weights and measures, was yesterday summarily dismissed by the Consmissioners. No reason was given for the action further than "for the good of the service." which means that the Commiss. oners desire the office to be vacated. The order of dismissal read:

"Having voted for the appointment of W. C. Haskell as sealer of weights and measures, upon the belief that F. A. Bond had agreed to tender his resignation of said office, the Commissioners greatly regret the necessity which has arisen to

compel Mr. Bond's vacation of said office. "It is hereby ordered that F. A. Bond is hereby removed from the office of maler of weights and measures in and for the District of Columbia, and that Ridgeley R. Bond is hereby removed from the office of assistant scaler of weights and measures in and for the District of Columbia, both temovals to take effect this date."

There could scarcely be any charge of

incompetency or misconduct, as Gen. Bond. has personal letters from both Commissioner Wight and his preducessor in office, Truesduct of the office. Both of these letters state that Gen. Bond has filled the offic in a highly satisfactory manner, and that implyints against him were found, upon investigation, to have been groundless. Gen. Bond, who, as was exclusively published in The Times, referred to hand in his resignation when it was called for,

said yesterday that immediately upon his

give up the keys of the office, but that he

dismissal by the Commissioners, he

to chop off his own head by handing in It now remains to be seen if Senator Gorman will make good his implied threaf, when he said that he would like to see that Commissioners turn out Mr. Bond for ne other than a political reason and in the face of their glowing testimenials.

Gen. Bond does not hesitate to say that

the whole arrangement has a political significance. He was removed, he declares, to make room for Mr. Haskell one of Senator Hanna's special proteges. Mr. Bond states that Commissioner Wight told him as much when the resignation was first called for, about a month ago

stating that he did not think it right to remove him for political reasons. His protests and those of Senator Gorman. his friend, were of no avail, however, and yesterday the Commissioners made the rost-

tion vacant for Mr. Haskell's occupancy by dismissing the present incumbent, Gen. Bond was appointed May 1, 1893, through the influence of Senator Gorman His bome is in Muirkirk, Md., and he hat been living there during his term of office. Commissioner Wight said yesterday than when the resignation of Gen. Bond was first asked for, there had been no political influence brought to bear, and, at the time, the action was taken purely for the

good of the service. The Commissioner yesterday received & telegram from W. C. Haskeil, Gen. Bond's successor, which stated that he will ac rive in this city tomorrow.